

VOL. XXXV.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CARRIES THE STRAIN

Quite a strain on a child to grow. You find it about all you can do to live along as you are and keep well. Your child has to do all that and grow besides. Some children can't stand the extra strain. They get weak and sickly as a result of it.

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Scott's Emulsion takes all the extra strain and carries the children along until they are strong enough to stand it alone.

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Cream Soda,  
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Special low price in CRUSHED ROCK of all grades from No. 1 to No. 5, or rock sand.

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FOR YOUR

## Christmas Dinner

Mince Meat, Citron Peel, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Seedless Raisins, Seedless Raisins, Currents, Nuts, etc. Beretania and Emma Streets.  
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23,  
RETURN HONOLULU  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30,  
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RICHARD H. TRENT, General Agt  
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## NOTICE

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign Nora M. Underhill, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, Young street, between Artestan and McCully streets, mauka side, Honolulu.

JARED WILL  
RAISE CORN

Experiments Will  
Be Made on  
Maui.

KULA FARMERS  
NEED HIS HELP

Tests With Fertilizer, Crop Rotation and Farm Machinery to Be Started.

Jared G. Smith, Director of the United States Experiment Station in Hawaii, will soon begin a series of experiments in corn growing in the Kula district on Maui.

Corn and potatoes are the principal articles of produce raised on Maui, aside from sugar cane, and the experiments already made with potatoes were a success, which has wonderfully improved the methods formerly in vogue there. Thousands of acres are planted in corn in the Kula district, but of late years the crops obtained from the land have been comparatively small while the corn is of an exceedingly poor quality. Blight has also aided in the destruction of the corn crop and the Kula farmers were very much discouraged with both corn and potatoes until the United States began to assist them with valuable experiments.

"The trouble with the farmers in the Kula district," said Director Smith yesterday, "is that they have been raising corn on the same land for so long a period, that the soil is worn out. They have been planting corn for thirty or forty years and while fine crops were grown all during that time, the land is just about played out now. Then too, they have been cultivating potatoes by hand exclusively. A piece of modern machinery has never been seen up there, and a hoe and a shovel are about all the farm implements now in use on the Kula farms."

"What is required there now is fertilizer for the soil and rotation of crops. The United States Agricultural Department will soon inaugurate a series of experiments in the Kula district for the benefit of the Maui farmers. I expect to go up there in February but the experiments will probably begin before that time."

"Extensive tests will be made with the worn out soil to learn what is needed to bring it back to its former state of fertility, and experiments will then be made to find the fertilizer required. Then rotation of crops will be tried. Corn has been grown in this district exclusively, for years, and it is our intention to alternate corn and beans. Beans, I believe can be successfully grown in that district, and will be of benefit to the land."

Mr. Smith has also ordered for these experiments a number of pieces of modern farm machinery, which no doubt will be a revelation to the Maui farmers and their former crude methods. A cultivator, a corn planter and a stock cutter have been ordered and are now on the way. The first piece of machinery was to have arrived on the Nevada. The stock cutter will be used to cut up the corn stocks and they will then be plowed under as a help to the soil, instead of being used as fuel as at present. All the machinery ordered is to be operated by horse power, and an effort will be made to revolutionize the mode of cultivation practiced by the Kula farmers, and educate them up to the modern methods of farming.

GERMAN CRUISERS  
NOT SAILING

BERLIN, Dec. 6. — The Admiralty Secretary, Von Tirpitz, has voluntarily informed a member of the United States embassy that the German cruisers Amazone, Ariadne and Niobe are positively not going to the West Indies and semi-official statements in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven papers have explained that the cruisers are not going across the Atlantic because the naval law of 1900 requires that six small cruisers shall remain attached to the first squadron of battleships. Therefore, these three cannot be sent on foreign service until the completion of several cruisers which are now building.

All the newspapers are specially interested in the naval news and are urging the government to build more cruisers for service abroad.

PRIMITIVE RICE THRESHER OPERATED BY  
CHINESE ON WINDWARD SIDE OF OAHUSUGAR PRICES ADVANCING  
ON A SOLID FOUNDATION

Belief That the Next Crop Will Be Sold at  
Not Less Than Four Cents.  
Other Notes.

Pessimism is at a discount among the sugar factors and those whose interests are in line of development of the Islands. Despite the fact that there are few investors in the local market, due to the lack of money, a condition which must obtain until the coming of the next crop, there is a healthy feeling all along the line and the people who look deeply see even better things in prospect.

The market for raw sugars is steadily advancing the world over and if the rise in prices does not become too great, and there is a danger of that condition being reached, there is, in the opinion of observers, an era of substantially better rates in immediate prospect. That the next crop of Hawaiian sugar, estimated at 400,000 tons, will be marketed at four cents or higher seems assured. There is a belief that this will be the rate for some time to come, for now the bugaboo of the beet surplus appears to have been laid for all time. The ratification of the Brussels conference by the British House of Commons makes it largely immaterial whether or not the European growing countries consent to the agreement, for now their free market is taken away from them, and they would be in no better shape than should they ratify the conference.

There are elements in the situation which cannot be figured out here, and which will be unintelligible for some time to come. One of the most important is the price at which the Europeans can manufacture beet sugar, without the bounty. The price which obtains in the United States for the producing of the best beet product gives no ground for estimating, owing to the great difference in prices of labor and capital as well. The sugar which has found its way from the producing country into the world's market has been the surplus stock, for the manufacturer has made his profit at home, where the protection has given him such a degree of gain that he could send out his surplusage, and whatever he received for it was clear gain, which made it possible for the sugars to be sold at any price and the amount received go to the right side of the ledger account.

With the bounty taken off, the producers will be kept in their own country unless they are able to make sugar at a rate which will give them a chance in the open market, and this is the great factor in the future which cannot be estimated at this distance. Taking all the various factors which have made for the reduction of this year's crop, the weather conditions have been most important, and the frosts and thaws have caused constant cuttings in the estimates of the German experts.

There is a danger, which is appreciated here, that the price may go so high that it will encourage heavy sowings in Europe, and this would place the

next local crop in competition with an extraordinary amount of sugar, which could have no other effect than to reduce the price.

Another danger which is apparent, is that the advance in the price of the refined product, something which is now making a great stir in the United States, will mean a material reduction in the consumption, and thus increase the stocks on hand at the principal ports of the world. The present consumption of sugars is about 10,000,000 tons a year, and this is increasing, according to the statistics. There could be no great reduction in the consumption without a decided effect upon stocks and the result would be that the close of the sugar year next fall would find great holdings and a fall in price would be in sight at once.

The suggestion that a foreign combination was intending to invest \$5,000,000 of money in Hawaii, would be greeted with applause from every part of the Territory, even though there would have to go out the securities which would represent the bringing in of the cash. The present advance in the price of sugar means more than this to the people. Taking the price at which the major portion of the last crop of sugar was marketed, during the summer months of last year, and the average would be in the neighborhood of 3.40c. The price for the coming campaign bids fair to never drop below four cents, and even that price may be exceeded. Should it be maintained, however, the result would be that the 400,000 tons to be placed on the market would fetch .60c. above the prices of the last year, or \$12 a ton increase in price, which would mean for the entire crop the turning into the treasuries of the various sugar estates of \$4,800,000, which in turn will go into the pockets of the people of the Territory. This immense sum means \$2 for each inhabitant of the Islands, if it could be distributed pro rata, and the presence of such a sum would wipe out the debts of the sugar corporations and mean prosperity for every worker and business man alike.

While the absence of the money necessary to make large investments in local sugar shares has prevented heavy buying on the present scale of rates, which is admittedly too low, there are in the market buying orders for some of the older stocks, as is made apparent by the transfers. The principal stock which is sought by the local investors is Ewa and the brokers all say they have instructions from their clients to take this stock as offered at the ruling rates. The orders are said to be in the neighborhood of \$24 and whenever a block is put out at that figure there are takers in plenty.

The advance in Hawaiian securities on the Coast continues and the boom assumed such proportions recently that there was a slump. Thus Hawaiian Commercial, which on December 3rd was \$49.50, was forced up to \$54 the next day and slumped off to \$50 asked later, on sharp trading. This was broker's work, however, for the public

was getting into the market strongly at the lower figures and are still said to be bidders for the shares. The reports of the San Francisco Stock Exchange for Friday, Dec. 5th, show sales at higher prices all along the line, other prices than those quoted being Honolulu, \$16.02½; Hutchinson, \$18.75; Kilauea, \$10.50; Makaweli, \$31.50; Paauhau, \$19; Hana, \$5.50.

Private advices are that the outlook on the Coast is for a better market and with the cable it is certain that there will be selling here on account of the San Francisco brokers, who will be able to scalp the market until the rates reach a parity.

MONT PELEE IN  
ACTION AGAIN

Vessels Warned Not to Approach Near the Coast.

POINT-A-PITRE (Island of Guadeloupe), Dec. 5.—Professor Lacroix, who was sent out by the French Government to investigate the volcanic situation in Martinique, and who has established his headquarters at Fond St. Denis, near Mont Pelee, reports that the volcano has been in dangerous activity during the past week. There have been severe eruptions and ashes have been thrown out, but have fallen out over the regions already devastated and evacuated. During the night rumblings have been heard and the central cone appears incandescent. It falls frequently and reforms in different shapes. The smoke rising from the crater is sometimes three kilometers high. Vessels are advised not to approach the coast.

According to the latest news, however, Mont Pelee is somewhat quieter.

AMERICAN TRADE  
WITH THE RUSSIANS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Enoch Emery, a wealthy merchant of Russia, who, thirty-five years ago, left his home in the fishing town of Gloucester to engage in business with a native merchant in a Siberian town at the mouth of the Amoor river, is in this city. He now maintains storehouses at Vladivostok and along the Amoor river, at different points upon Lake Baikal and the trans-Siberian railroad, at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and in Hamburg. He declares the Russian trade demands everything American from a steel twin-screw steamer to an American shoe.

"What the United States and Russia need now and must have," continued Mr. Emery, "is a new commercial treaty. Two countries each of which has the warmest and friendliest feeling for the other have not time to bicker over sugar, oil or anything else. There is a country that needs our machinery, our products of every sort. The people want it from us rather than from any other country of the world, and we should arrange it so that we could supply them. We must have a reciprocal treaty and get into Russia on the ground floor, and the control of the trade of an empire of 130,000,000 people and soon to be the wealthiest country in the world, will be ours."

"There is no doubt of Russia's attitude toward this country. We have no better friend on the continent. The tariff raised against the United States not long ago because of the attitude toward Russian sugar is only an incident. I am confident it would not last a moment longer than the beginning of negotiations."

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## CONTRACTORS.

WM. F. PATY.—Contractor and Builder, store and office fitting; shop Alakea St., between King and Hotel res., 1641 Anapuni.

## DENTISTS.

ALBERT B. CLARK, D.D.S.—Beretania and Miller; office hours, 9 to 5. Porcelain inlay fillings a specialty.

J. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL.—Office hours, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Love bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 434.

## ENGINEERS.

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## PHYSICIANS.

DR. MARY F. BARRY.—Office and residence No. 144 Beretania street. Tel. Blue 482.

DR. GEO. W. BURGESS.—Office and residence 240 S. King St., 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 7 p. m. Tel. Main 122.

DR. J. B. DE FARIA.—(European).—Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office and residence, Metropole building, Alakea St. Office hours: From 8:30 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. K. HAIDA.—Office near Palama Chapel, King St. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 3521.

DR. T. MITAMURA.—Office, 1463 Nuuanu St. Tel. White 162; 8 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7:30 p. m.

## TYPEWRITERS.

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## NOTICE.

PERSONS needing or knowing of those who do need, protection from physical or moral injury, which they are not able to obtain for themselves, may consult the Legal Protection Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, 9 McIntyre building. W. M. RICE, Supt. 6165

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